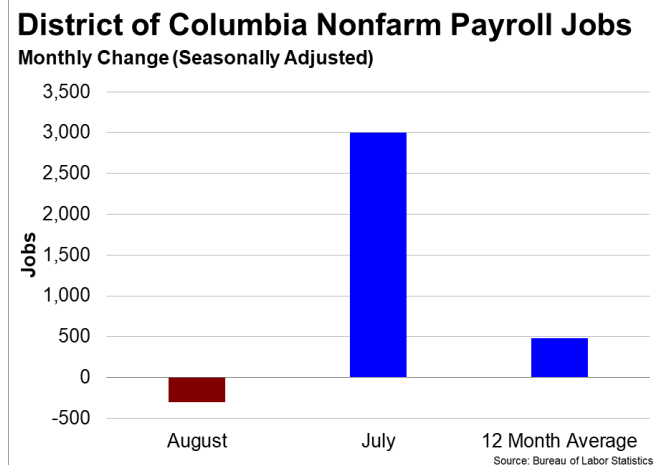
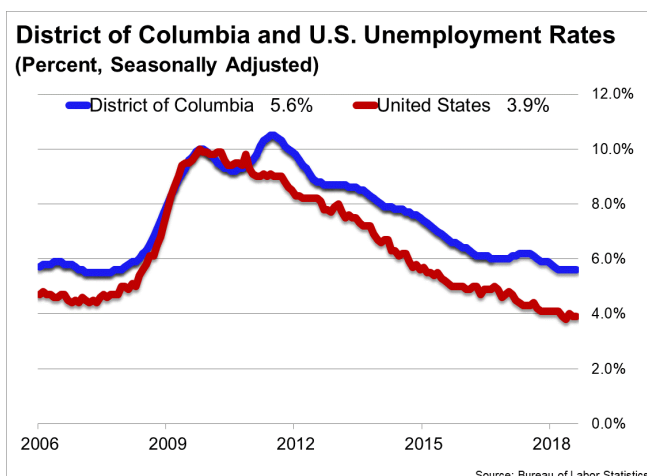




September 21, 2018

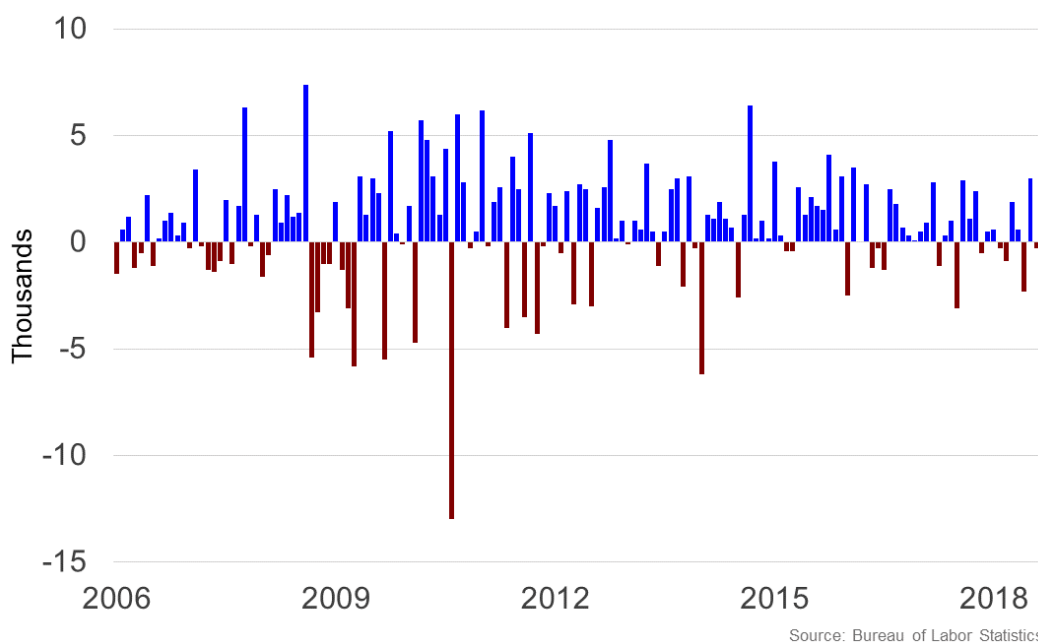
Summary

- **District of Columbia lost 300 jobs and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent in August** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, District of Columbia added 5,800 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage point from 6.1 percent.
- **In August, District of Columbia's private sector lost 700 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 8,500 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Washingtonians rose by 124 in August**, and over the past year 8,283 Washingtonians found jobs.
- District of Columbia's **labor force participation rate decreased to 70.8 percent** from 71 percent in August. Since last year, the labor force participation rate rose 0.4 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **was unchanged at 3.9 percent in August**. State employment and unemployment data for September is scheduled for release on October 19, 2018. The national employment situation report for September will be released on Friday, October 5, 2018.



District of Columbia Nonfarm Payroll

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



District of Columbia Payroll Employment

District of Columbia lost 300 jobs, or 0.04 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during August. In the prior month, District of Columbia added 3,000 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in District of Columbia increased by 5,800, or 0.73 percent. District of Columbia nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 7 of the past 12 months.

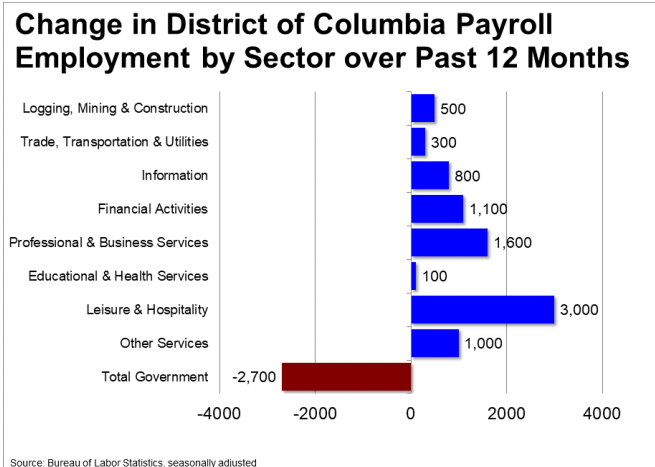
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 201,000 jobs in August, or 0.13 percent. Over the 12-month period ending August 2018, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,330,000 jobs, or 1.59 percent. District of Columbia ranks 22nd among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During August, District of Columbia's private-sector lost 700 jobs, or 0.13 percent. The private-sector in District of Columbia added 3,100 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in District of Columbia increased by 8,500, or 1.55 percent. District of Columbia private-sector payroll employment has increased in 8 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 204,000 jobs in August, or 0.16 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,329,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.87 percent. District of Columbia ranks 25th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during August were Educational & Health Services (+500), Professional & Business Services (+400), and Total Government (+400). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Other Services (-800) and Leisure & Hospitality (-600).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Leisure & Hospitality (+3,000) and Professional & Business Services (+1,600). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Total Government (-2,700) and Educational & Health Services (+100).



District of Columbia Labor Force Statistics

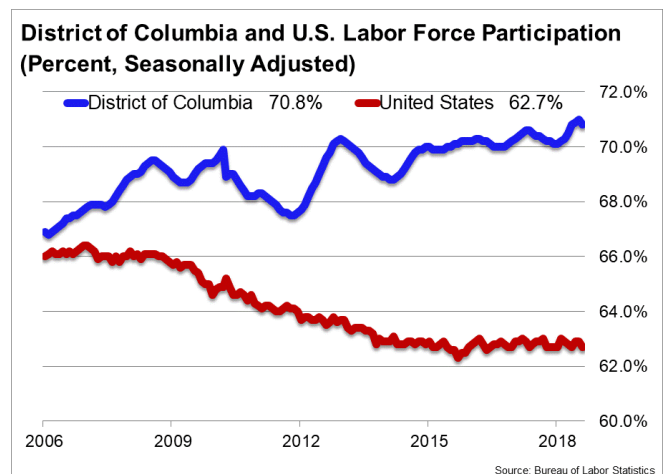
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in District of Columbia declined to 70.8 percent in August from 71.0 percent the prior month. At 70.8 percent, District of Columbia has the highest labor force participation rate in the nation. The labor force participation rate in District of Columbia is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in District of Columbia was 71.0 percent in July 2018. The series high for the labor force participation rate in District of Columbia occurred in June 1988 when the labor force participation rate hit 71.2 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 67.5 percent in November 2011. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in October 1981 when the labor force participation rate hit 62.0 percent. The national labor force participation rate declined by 0.2 percentage point to 62.7 percent in August 2018, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the District of Columbia civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and



older counted as employed, declined to 66.7 percent in August from 67.0 percent the prior month. At 66.7 percent, District of Columbia has one of the five highest employment-to-population ratios in the nation. The employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia is 0.6 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia was 67.0 percent in July 2018. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia occurred in July 1988 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 67.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 60.7 percent in October 2011. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in March 1982 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.3 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio declined by 0.2 percentage point to 60.3 percent in August. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

